

BRIDGES, p. 56. " There are many ways other than those already mentioned in which a child may assert himself to the annoyance of others. Amongst the most common seen in the nursery school are throwing sand at a child, taking away or hiding his toys, tipping him out of his chair, or hugging him roughly.¹

BRIDGES, pp. 61-2. " A child who has been rather a tire-some bully in a group may find great delight in taking care of some small child, helping him to undress, teaching him how to use materials, or defending him against the interference of others. At the same time his sympathy develops and he refrains from punching the smaller children or handling them roughly. Any of the older children who have refrained from fighting or pushing smaller ones gain a point on this item."

BRIDGES, p. 62. " A child who is constantly ordering others about, telling them to do this and not to do that, placing smaller children in chairs or on the floor to suit his own convenience, may perhaps be showing leadership, but this quality is not being expressed in a socially desirable way. Such a child would ordinarily be called bossy or domineering."

BRIDGES, p. 63. " Just as correcting others may become a social nuisance when pressed too far, so helpfulness may defeat its own end if not expressed wisely. The older children in the group may be so anxious to help the younger ones in undressing, feeding, or use of materials that they hamper the little ones* movements and interfere with their self-expression. The wise and considerate child will see from the little one's protests or other reactions whether the help is required and appreciated or not, and will continue or desist accordingly. The child who is a little too much dominated by a sense of superiority and the desire for power will continue to press services on the smaller child, even when they are no longer required, and bring protests from the little one. Such a child would fail to score on this item."

BRIDGES, p. 83. " One of the first reactions of a

new-comer
to a group, when he becomes interested in the
other children
about him, is to hit out and watch the effect.
This kind of
behaviour is not so much characteristic of a
particular age as
it is an indication of the length of time a child
has played with
a group of children. New children as old as
three and a half
or four years may behave in this explorative way,
if they have
never played much with other children. Such
behaviour is,
however, more common among children under
three. The
new child may explore in a gentle way by patting
or stroking
another child, or he may hit him violently, push
him, or throw
sand at him. In time he discovers that the
more violent